TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1879.

Amusements Instras. American Taxillator Parts, 1910; National Englishes Breadway Opera House—Finslers Buly's Theatre—Wites Grans Opera House—Hamlet. hoster & Hinl's Garden-Limitel New York Aquaricum H. H. S. Finafors. Matines. New York Circum-19 and 100 Broadway. Athio's Kondon-Eminatument. Park Theatre-Pritz in Ireland. hen Prancisco Hinstreis Broadway and 19th M. Mandard Theatre Patrilla. Theatre Comique Mullican Guarde Ceristman Tony Pranties's Theatre Varety, Mathies. Lulius Squares Theatre French Fiels.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. inpurd to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Without His Consent.

Union Square Theatre Frank Wallack's Theatre-Our Wils

Gen. Grant says that any plans for his future which may have been made have been made without consultation with him, and without his consent.

Exactly. Just so any plans which ULYSSES S. GRANT may have made for a third term of the highest office in the United States have been made without consultation with the American people, and without their consent.

He might as well understand this essential truth at once. There is no real disposition on the part of

any considerable part of the voters of this country to take the first step toward a monarchy.

Relieved from Temptation.

If we may judge by the number of those who fall, the temptations of office must be very great.

In the fact that they are relieved from these temptations let all defeated candidates rejoice.

Especially let our badly defeated friend JOHN KELLY rejoice that he ran so far behind both the other candidates for Governor. He is the last man to feel woebegone. If to be beaten is good, how much better is it to be badly beaten!

The Greenback Party.

One of the striking features of the Northern elections this fall is the rapid decline of the Greenback party. Its vote is light in comparison with that which it east last year and the year before; while that now thrown seems to have come chiefly from the workingmen's branch of the organization, rather than from those who have heretofore advocated its financial theories. It begins to look as if the Greenbackers, strictly so called, would play an inconsiderable part in the next Presidential campaign. However, in conjunction with the Workingmen, they will probably put up a candidate.

New political parties, if they hope to remain permanent and finally succeed, must Increase in numbers at every election. The only third party in this country that steadily advanced till it became a great power and achieved famous victories was the Anti-Slavery party. Under the successive names of the Liberty party, the Free Soil party, and the Republican party, it rose from small beginnings and advanced with firm steps till it embodied its fundamental ideas in the three amendments to the Constitution.

Two other factions, each celebrated in its day, have appeared in our history. We refer to Anti-Masonry and Know-Nothingism. Each broke out furiously at its birth, but after a brief though noisy existence each in turn disappeared from the scene. They did not steadily grow, but dwindled away with every returning election. Apparently the Greenbackers are destined to share the fate of these once notorious but now almost forgotten political organizations.

The Vatican's New Policy Toward Italy.

That the attitude of LEO XIII, toward the civil government of Italy differs widely from his predecessor's, is no longer seriously questioned by shrewd and candid observers. The fact may continue to be denied by the clerical press of Rome until some overt step is taken, but the drift of events is unmistakable. Whether the Vatican, however, will sanction the direct participation of Catholic voters in the coming election, is a question of opportuneness if not of principle, and it is worth while to glance at some considerations which may influence its de-

In the first place, the policy of recalling the order put forth by Pits IX, that good Catholics should be neither elected nor electors (ne eletti ne cisttori) will depend partly on the question whether the suffrage is extended before the next general election. At present the proportion of electors to in, habitants in Italy is only 21 per cent., or porting to enjoy a parliamentary government, with the exception of Belglum. The DEPRETIS Ministry was pledged to introduce a measure for the enlargement of the electoral body, and so was the first. Ministry of Signor Calbort. Most of the leaders of the Left have signified an intention to make the possession of the franchise depend solely on the ability to read and write; but although their party has been in power since 1876, they have not, as yet, fulfilled their promise. On the part of the Right, Signor MINGHETTI has lately argued that not the least desire for an expanded suffrage is felt by the country. He bases this assertion on the fact that less than 60 per cent. of the legal electors have at any time voted. But there is no doubt that a large proportion of these abstainers should be credited to the adherents of the Vatican who have held about at the command of the head of the Church. There are, moreover, much larger masses of the population who, now disfranchised, would march to the polls and vote with the unanimity and precision of a regiment on parade under the direction of their priests, if votes were given to them. It is the certainty of this result which accounts for the opposition or reluctance evinced by politicians of all shades to a material extension of electoral rights. We must bear in mind that the terms Right and Left, as applied to the Italian Parliament, are somewhat misleading. There is not a single more of the Clerical party in the Right, which is made up of the most devoted liege men of the House of Bavoy. On the other hand, the Left includes very few Republicans, and is scarcely behind its opponents in devotion to the reigning dynasty. Indeed, Signor Cairolt, who used to be a Republican, is now the type of loyalty. The members of the Italian Chamber would be more intelligibly described as Moderates and Liberals. Both agree in upholding the unity of Italy, and both could be counted on to oppose, with the utmost vehemence, a retrocession of Rome. It is not impossible, therefore, in spite of all its pledges, that the present Parliament

to the number of electors.

LEO XIII, and his confidential advisers are in a position to answer. When JOACHIM PECCI, Archbishop of Perugia, was raised to the Papal throne in February, 1878, the Sacred College was full of the late Pope's appointees. It is no secret that among these lawful advisers of the Papacy, and the frequenters of the Vations, there was an amount of resistance to the ideas and wishes become a schismatic rebellion. It is known that LEO XIII. has, since that time, strengthened his hands, and of course this strengthening will go on in a greatly increased ratio as the Sacred College is gradually filled with his nominees. Whether the process has yet gone far enough to insure general obedience and concerted action in the event of a public change of front toward the civil power, is a matter not to be determined by outside observers. We know, however, that

disayowed.

The uncompromising position assumed by the Jesuits and most of PIUS IX.'s appointees in the College of Cardinals, is not the only obstacle which the new policy of the Vatican encounters. Among those who agree with the present Pontiff so far as to be willing to abandon the attitude of abstention, a large and influential body is yet at variance with him as to the programme which the Church should have in view in sending its followers to the polls. It is clear, from his Encyclical against socialism, that LEO's own desire is to place himself at the head of a conservative party in Italy and in Europe, for the defence of the principle of authority-and necessarily, therefore, of existing governments, including King HUMBERT's against the enemies which, in his judgment, are threatening both society and religion. Some of his antagonists, on the other hand, in the high places of the Church, while they are by no means averse to entering the political lists, would do so with the clearly defined purpose of using the institutions of the monarchy for its destruction. To this end they would unite with the Republican Federalists, who unquestionably number some of the best heads in Italy, and possess much strength in what was once the kingdom of Naples. These Federalists, we need not say, desire to undo, in large measure, the work of unification, and to remodel the political institutions of their country upon those of Switzerland. A league between them and the Clericals is so much the more feasible, because these two parties might show the fruits of victory in a way satisfactory to both sides-republican institutions being established in those provinces from which native princes have been ousted, and the Pope regaining his temporal power over the regions formerly subject to it. However strange this combination may look, it has commended itself to large

Shall He Become a Physician?

cover her lost dominion.

classes of churchmen, and is pronounced

by shrewd and disinterested observers per-

haps the most sagacious and practicable

means by which the Church can hope to re-

A school teacher who is desirous of becomng a physician thus asks our advice as to what he shall do:

what he shall do:

"Six: That you may fully understand my case, and thereby be the better presared to give me the internation I so men desire, it will be necessary for me to make known to you a new neets relative to myself.
"I entered not folds year year dispersion, By frurality I carned money emisch to outer a first-class colore, and completed the such amount year. I should head in my classes, after which I communed teaching. Since leaving colore I have managed to save near four hundred others. Now, from beyingd, I have desired to study medicine, but as my mother opposed it, on the grounds that my constitution was immegate to underso severe exposure. I fired to give up the sheat but I find this difficult to do. Please tall me if I am too old to begin the study of this profession? I shall reach this water, so it you thus the study of medicine advisable, what study and I best pursue for the winter?
"Can I possibly graduate in a good medical school on so small a challant? Would you recommend a course of reading under some good practitioner? About how long will it take one to graduate in he applies himself diagonally."

It is unfortunate that in this country the important and honorable business of teaching is so generally looked on as only a tem porary employment-as a makeshift, undertaken from necessity and to be abandoned at the first opportunity. The country district schools especially suffer from frequent changes in their teachers and from their lack of enthusiasm and of experience. Oftentimes, too, the pedagogue needs to go to school himself, for though he may have passed an examination before he got his place, his examiners were unfit to test his qualifications for teaching.

Our correspondent is one of those teachers who are following the business simply as a neans of making a living. It is a means disagreeable to him and an occupation he is auxious to get out of, for he regards himself as fitted for higher things. But why the country doctor should outrank the district school teacher it is hard to see. The one needs to be fully as intelligent as the other. certainly as well educated, and he is enmuch less than in any other country pur- gaged in a profession which is as high as

It is remarkable that though our friend stood at the head of his classes at a "firstclass college and completed the sophomore year," he has not yet acquired the habit of spelling correctly. He gets the spelling of some very common words all wrong. Yet he has been two years at college, and he intends to teach boys and girls this winter how to spell! He may be one of those pec ple to whom correct spelling comes neither by nature nor by ordinary discipline; but between now and the opening of the school term upon which he is to engage we advise him to set him to work first to get his orthography straight, and he can do it if he is industrious. A teacher who slips in his spelling is likely to make himself ridiculous in the eyes of bright pupils, and sets a bad example for all his scholars.

As to his studying medicine, he is rather old to begin, and the number of doctors turned out by our medical schools is very great nowadays, and increases from year to year. Besides, what special fitness has he for medicine that he should take up its study at thirty? At that age, when he is just beginning, the ordinary doctor has had six or eight years of practice, and has, perhaps, established himself more or less comfortably in one of the slowest of the professions in which to gain advancement. But if he is determined to become a doc-

tor, let him go to the best practitioner he can find, and get his advice about what he shall read and study. A course at a medical college covers from two to three years, and with close economy his money might earry him through at a country school-and there are good ones both at the West and in the East-since the term is only for a portion of the year. We should, however, not advise our friend under any circumstances to try medicine, unless he has acquired the habit of close application, and can study to good purpose.

While irregularities and delays have occurred in the count of the vote in the late elecon, the trouble seems to be more through the may be dissolved without sensibly adding blundering of incompetent inspectors than through any organized attempt at fraud. The Whether the time has come for an active | returns that elect Mr. STRAHAN by twenty-six intervention of the Italian ciericals in poli- | majority as Senator in the Eighth Sonate District | supply of articles at very fair prices.

ties depends also on a question which only have suspicious erasures in them to be sure, but elsewhere the votes seem to bave been correcti nuted, though returned in the most slovenly manner. In Brooklyn, especially, shameful imbecility was exhibited by those who inspected the election. The supervision of voting is a duty that calls for the exercise of sense and brains; it should not therefore be intrusted to

Surely, surely a quarter of a million dolof the new Pope which almost threatened to | lars is enough money to appropriate for keeping the Central Park in order and in repair during the next year. Yet the President of the Park Department demands \$350,000 for the work. He says that "a half million dollars could be expended on the Park very quickly."
We suppose that even a million dollars could be expended on it very quickly every year.

Vital statistics are of great importance for many reasons, and the petition which the undertakers are to present at the meeting of the Board of Health, to-day, ought to receive proper consideration. The undertakers contend that the antagonism of cardinals to a Pope does the doctors are often negligent in supplying the not necessarily cease because opposition is information which they are required by law to furnish, and that the Permit Bureau of Vital Statistics compels the undertakers to make up for the omissions of the physician, thus putting the man of sorrowful countenance to serious onvenience, and often delaying the interminable line of backs in which mourning relatives are preparing to enjoy their long-anticipated ride. This certainly seems to be a substantial grievance.

> The war between the steamship companies and the Pilots' Association is getting to be interesting, at least to the pilots and to the owners of ocean steamers. Between quarantine, pilotage, and other charges, the commerce of this port is heavily londed.

The peculiar name of the hero of the Huascar has led some persons to express the doubt whether he was not a European by birth. Admiral GRAU was, however, a native of Peru. and so strongly Peruvian in sentiment that at one time, while in a lower grade, he protested against serving in a fleet commanded by an admiral of foreign birth. He was a thoroughgoing s-aman, whose generosity was as marked as his brayery. Though he had achieved fame, vet he was still in the full tide of his professional career, and could have hoped for still greater laurels, being but 45 years old when he

The last story got up to poison public opinion against the White River Utes, is that they at first determined to kill Gen. ADAMS when he went on a mission to them. If they resolved to kill him; if afterward they not only did not kill him, but treated him well, and freed the enptives without any equivalent, so much the more honor to them.

Suicide seems to have run in the family of AUGUST WOEHLER, who hanged himself in the Putnam House on Sunday. His father disappeared about six years ago, and a letter which he wrote on the day previous to his disappearance left no doubt that he put an end to his own life. A sister of Woenler also committed suicide a few years ago. Is the propensity to suicide a form of insanity that may be transmitted from parent to child?

It is not surprising to hear the story of ABD-EL-KADER's death contradicted. This is not the first nor the second time that the same performance has occurred-false stories of his eath have been repeatedly published during the last dozen years, as if that were a resource

The State count seems to show that Hora-TIO SEYMOUR, Jr., is ele ed, and that with this exception the Republicans have got the syster while Gov. Romason and Comptroller John KELLY have each got a shell.

A result of returning prosperity is seen in the increase of gifts to charitable and educational institutions. A large sum of money has been given recently to Harvard University, and, last week, the authorities of Amherst College were made glad by receiving a hundred thousand dollars. Colleges felt the pinch of bard times quite as much as did other institutions. Securities in which the endowment funds were invested often depreciated in value and ceased to pay dividends. Real estate shrunk until much of it was sold to help pay running expenses. Among the smaller colleges trouble was experienced in getting along at all. Now that business is picking up once more, the officers of these institutions are taking courage. Some of them, dotably those of Hamilton College, are striving to make good the losses of th past six years.

Occasionally an investigator of food and frink finds that we get foreign ingredients in hem through unscrupulous manufacturers. Such a disclosure was made, a few months since, in Boston, by Mr. ANGELL: another has now been made here, in a lecture de ivered before the Academy of Sciences by Prof. Leuds. After testing many specimens. Prof. Lunes found alum in bread; in cream of tartar, sulphate of lime; in baking powders starch; in sugar, ash; in table syrups, glucose sulphuric acid, and lime; in Japan tea, tannin; in mustard, clay and flour; in candles, clay, gypsum, and starch; in licorice, lampblack; in the pretty coloring of candies, carmine or aniline red. Prussian blue, chromate of lime chromate of lend, and chromate of baryta; in flavoring white candy, fusel oil and prussi acid. These are not appetizing facts; yet the general tone of Prof. LEEDS is cheerful-he did not find injurious adulterations as great as he had expected; no blue and white vitriol in read, nor more copper than could be got from he utensils in preparing it; no arsenic in andy, no copper in pickles, no poison in cannot ments, no strychnine or pierie acid in beer; ven the red earth in cayenne pepper admitted of nonorable explanations. Let us be thankful

The warm and moist weather of the past sek has made trouble for the marketmen. Such an uncontribute temperature as we have been having is in ced injurious to all retail trade, for it delays the sale of winter goods. But the butchers have suffered from t specially, because of the loss it has occasioned them in he similing of perishable articles of feed. Thankegiving Day being near at hand, this is the great

asometer poultry, and there is in market an abundant upply both of it and of game of many varieties. The odian sommer weather of last week making the keep no of birds and lowis a matter of doubt, their prices fell o remarkably low figures, for dealers were in a hurry to get rid of them for what they would fetch. The cooler air of the present week will undoubtedly tend to suffen the market, but the prospect is that people will this year get their Thanks, is incluribeys at a very moderate cost. not week's prices on the warmest days cannot, of course be taken as an indication, for poultry could then be ught for less than 10 cents a pound in som we shall be able this week to buy turkeys and chickens at from 12 to 14 to 10 cents a pound; and that is low.

There is a picuty of game at prices unusually small. frame chickens bring from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair, but ley, like all other sorts of game, have been injured oring their transportation by the warm weather, and we shall beed to get a cold snap before they will arrive a great quantities in first-rate condition. Partridges soil last work at from \$1 to \$1.25 a pair; woodcock, at from 60 to 75 cents a pair qual \$3.50 a dezent supe, from \$2 to \$2.50, canvas back ducks, from \$2 to \$3 a pair; red brads \$1 a pair; and ventson could be had at from 15 to 20 cents a pound. These a s cheap prices for game, and it they continue, or are but little advanced, a Thanksgiving dinner of great variety may be provided at

comparatively small cust.
In the way of finits we are now beginning to get the Torida oranges which of late years have become the most favored in the market, and they bring from 40 to 73 cents a degen. Grapes, both native and imported, those ripened under glass and those raised in the open air, are lentiful and for sale at fair prices: Malaga grapes, 25 cents opound, Cotswon and Isabella, 7 to 10 cents, and Cali-ornia, 30 cents. Apples are by no means in great supply. and those which have been carefully selected and are of the best varieties command as high prices as we have known for hair a dozen years back. For instance, New-town plopins cost orem 56 to 57 a barret. Between now and Thanksgiving we shall have sharper

weather, and it, with the increased demand that festiva aiways makes, will add to the prosperity of the butchers; but our Suvember markets present a great and varied

MR. CONKLING IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Mr. Conkling came here the other day to argue a case before the Republicans are booming, or being boomed, Supreme Court, and for other objects also, as | why shouldn't they boom, or be boomed, for may appear hereafter. He does not pretend to | Joe Hawley? conceal his great satisfaction over the result in New York, and enjoys it as a personal as well as a political victory. When asked why he had pushed Cornell to the front as a candidate, knowing that he was obnoxious to the better element of the Republican party as a machine politician, and to the Administration, which had removed him from office, he was frank enough to say that those charges against Cornell were

the main grounds for his nomination. In no other way could the accusers of Arthur and Cornell be so effectively rebuked and punished, and his own enemies humiliated, as by compelling them to support a candidate whom they had officially condemned, and to seek participation in a canvass for him under the auspices of a Chairman of the State Committee who had been offensively dismissed from the Collectorship at the same time with the Naval Officer. He said, also, that when Evarts and Sherman went to New York, almost uninvited, to give their adhesion to Cornell and to recommend him as entirely worthy to fill the first office in the State, bearing a message from Hayes that "if he had a thousand votes to give they would be given to Cornell," they furnished the best testimony against themselves, and proved the insincerity of their pretended devotion to civil service reform.

To expose this sham, and to make them eat their own words, Cornell was put up. It was, of course, known that other candidates might have been nominated less objectionable to a certain prejudice that he had to confront. But any other nomination would have been claimed as a concession, or at least a compromise, by those who had turned Arthur and Cornell out of office, not for any of the professed reasons, but in pursuance of a scheme to get control of the Republican organization, or, in other words, to install an Administration machine inside the party. The political situation favored the opportunity of squaring accounts, and the bal-

ance sheet has been struck. The full significance of this result, Mr. Conkling believes, will be made more manifest next year. Now it is regarded as baving but a local application, but when fully developed its national importance will appear more consplcuously. His meaning in this suggestion is left to inference, but the conclusion is reasonable that, in his opinion. New York will be in a position to name the Republican candidate for President in 1880. It is well known that, if he holds the key to the position, neither Binine nor Sherman will be nominated. So much is certain.

Mr. Conkling may be regarded as the head and front of the third term movement, which has been manipulated during the past year under his direction. But circumstances may arise to put Grant outside the list of aspirants. Should this contingency happen, it is no secret that all the influence at the disposal of Grant will be turned in favor of Conkling, whom he holds in the very highest esteem, and by whose counsel he was much guided during his two terms. He manifested that appreciation in various ways. He offered him the Chief Justiceship, the Department of State, and proposed a departure in our diplomatic practice by appointing him Ambassador to England, instead of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary. These marks of confidence tell their own story, and show how absolute was the authority of the Senator during the era of Grantism. Their relations have not changed since then, and they would not change if a third term were possible. Conkling would be the power behind the throne above and beyond all others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Riflean's" letter in to-day's Sun is hable to create an errohe war of the rete mon-

New York, Nov. 17. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: "Rifleman" says that the guards of the Seventh paced their rounds at Creedmoor with the stolidity of regulars, and that the Twenty-third sentinels took shelter. This would certainly indicate the superior wisdom of the Twenty third in knowled enough to go in when it rained, and the dense stoladity of the commanding officer of the Seventh in per-mitting his men to become heroically wet in guarding what! A low targets. What a very efficient Co only reducations. We always hear about the Seventh sending out 600 efficers to the war. The Twenty-third never brag about the men they sent, but they went themlives in a body and participated in the Getty-burg camaign under den, Baldy Smith, and had plenty of hard marching in rain and mud, and returned to their Brook-yn homes decorated with the badge of the "fighting" eixth Army Corps as a recognition of their military ser vices. At this time the Seventh were showing practifully at Fort Federal Hill (built by Duryse's Zonaves, and ever smelt powder except by proxy in the persons of

he men they sent out How about for the Seventh to claim the credit of mon ho served as efficers in the regular and volunteer resi-cuts through the war because they were at one time embers of a militia regiment. In private they sincer at my one who "tought and died and bled," as they say, ut publicly claim the credit of their services for the eventh. Why is it that we hear no boastine from the eventy-ninth, the Ninth, and the Brooklyn Fourteenth To the Entrol of The Sch-Se As adolescent member the Seventh Regiment, who vainly attempts to disguise adentity under the nom-de-plume." Rifleman, "quotes The Sex, in boyish admiration of the historic deeds of corps of which he is a sample member, to the end pathway through the mud for their triumphal passage to heir new "Charity Hospital."

"Riffeman" stands dazed at the sublime endurance of Hillerinan states of the Seventh at Creedingor, who, netwith outing the prevalence of a cold and blinding rain, "grantly passed their pass with one yes on the grin and negroin tests that the other saily resting on here it the feet, with the reverse of the Cen-Referman " recors to the large number of are who helped fight the buttles of their And many. Sincinal Process to the large number of seventh line makes who helped fight the battless of their country. In solor trath, all honor to such as define that of the remainder that three houses on the seventh that there is no many or seventh as a seventh of the seventh is the only one of the seventh of t

The Twenty-third Regiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Riflemen" goes out of his way, in Tax Scs. to fing mud at the Ewenty-third Regiment, and, in so doing, hits as near to he truth, I presume, as he ordinally does to the built is sufficiently as a built in the sum of the built is sufficiently and the list asserted but he sum of the Truth (built) sha king a built built in the built built in the built built in the built built in a sum of the built built in the built buil Co B, Twenty third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

The Gallows.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reply to the question in The Sus, "What will the New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians of 1979 think of this gallows and hanguan bushess? Allow the Lo grouber badly answer. They will think it to have normalized in over an efficient mover, as those now think who have evolved out the Moode hang thoughts with retaining bushes as its base-and and the Christia plane, where love including more, is the Christia plane, where love including more, is the rules power. "As we have done it unto the least of reserved by the dome it dide me,"

RESERVED RESE

Writers' Thumbs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. In THE SUN this date, under the title of "Writers' Thumbs," you oblish a communication referring to the disability of the thumb and linger arising from the use of the pen by professional withers.

I have been so affected, and have used old kid glove fingers and thomis to cover any inger and thannt when witting doring several years, up to date, with relief from cromb and both white writing.

A. J. D. Naw Yong, Nov. 10.

Senator Chandler's Successor.

DETROIT, Nov. 17 .- The Hon. F. C. Beaman ecently appointed United States Senstor to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler, has de-clined on account or in health, and Gov. Croswell this attermous appearate excess. Henry P. Baldwin of this city to fill the vacancy.

WHY NOT JOE HAWLEY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; While In the matter of record he is better off than Sherman, or Blaine, or Conkling, or any of the

rest of them. He made his way into the Republican party among the first comers. He was a young lawyer in Hartford, a preacher's on, poor and ambitious. To be a Republican in those early days cost money as well as courage. It was to invite ostracisim, alike in society and in business. But Joe Hawley had had a Presbyterian bringing up, and, when it came to a choice between conscience and clients, he did not hesitate. His little law office became the local headquarters of the party of freedom in Hartford-a part; that numbered at the outstart just thirteen men all told. Joe Hawley used to cheer up his dozen followers by reminding them that thirteen was a lucky number in this country-being the number of the colonies that had it out with Great Britain in the last century. "A foolish young fellow, who doesn't know on which side his brend is buttered," said Hartford respectability and conservatism.

The toolish young fellow came in time to be the editor of a newspaper. The civil war broke out. The flag was fired on. Joe Hawley walked into the editorial rooms of the liartford Press rather earlier in the morning than usual, Boys," he said, "you must run the paper a while; I'm going down South." He went down South—the first lieutenant of the first ompany of volunteers raised in Connecticut. He rose, step by step, in the service, coming out a Major-General by brovet. He faced the leaden bail of Olustee, lay in the trenches before Charleston, with the shells screeching over his head, took part in the operations in Virginia, and as Military Governor brought North Carolina back to her moorings in the Union. His war record is as satisfactory as the

heart of the most exigent stalwart could desire. Moreover, outside of New Haven, which is old to all Hartford merit, Joe Hawley is one of the most popular men in the United States. The late Dr. Horace Bushnell, though a sad heretic in theological matters, was an orthodox believer in Joe Hawley. Mark Twain dotes on him. So does their common pastor, the Rev. Joe Twichell, a militant Christian after Charles Kingsley's own heart, of whom it is reported that once on a time he rode ten miles or so through Virginia mud on an inclement night to carry a little whiskey to the boys shivering on the outposts. So would the Hon, Marshall Jewell-after the Hon. E. F. Waters of the Boston Advertiser, the handsomest man of his years in America-if he were not himself a candidate for all the offices going, and did not see in Gen. Hawley a dangerous rival. So would Major-Gen. Ben Butler but for certain

little bygones that had better be bygones. What Grant's present sentiments toward Gen. Hawiey are I do not know; but five years ago he loved him like a brother. The Chinese col-ony in Hartford idolize him. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe regards him as one of the greatest of living Americans. The Psi Upsilon Society is solid for him. The foreign visitors who made his acquaintance at the Centennial have spread abroad through all lands the fame of his urbanity.

Moreover, if Joe Hawley were elected President, he would undoubtedly appoint Charles Dudley Warner Commissioner of Agriculture. Unlike the preposterous Le Dook, Mr. Warner is a practical tiller of the soil, and knows the difference between purslane-usually spelled and pronounced "pusley" in Connecticut-and

Joe Hawley is a stronger man than Grant, an onester man than Honest John Sherman, a handsomer man than Roscoe Conkling, and a more eloquent man than Blaine. Handsome, brave, well read, well mannered,

a patriot, and a gentleman-what more can any reasonable party ask in its candidate? COUBANT.

The Sky.

The occultation of the bright star Lambda Sagittarii by the new moon a little after sundown on Sunday was a spectacle of exceeding beauty. The tiluminated portion of the moon looked like a slender are of sliver, and the sir was so exquisitely clear that the whole loan homisphere was distinctly visible. In the telescope the dark part or the moon's disk faintly illumined by The occultation began at 5-20 P. M. The point ern kimb that for several minutes the star looked like a diamend gisling along the edge of the dark disk. Then it disappeared as instantaneously the moon's edge, and then started into view again with its full spiculor. Both immersion and emersion were within the dark part of the disk. Just east of the point ut along the curved edge of the disk, narrowing until it became a mere thread, and then, breaking its continuity and leaping from peak to neak across the mountainous region southwest of the crater Tycho, while all the neigh-

he star in brightness. Another interesting phenomenou was unusually well seen at the same time. Away out in the dark hemisphere, upward of 2000 miles from the rection of sunshine on the moon, was visible the marvellous mountain Aristarchias, chammering size the light of a far-away camp fire on the lishest faine land between the Gulf of palling of the racks of the superished reflective quality of the racks contains. The superished reflective quality of the racks contains a be appreciated when we consider that it mountains an account of the superished reflective such circumstances is very much as it Chimboraga, and its expanse members could be seen on a moonth might room a distance of more than 20,000 miles, hummering on the dark background of the South American table lands. If Aristarchus were composed only of quartz crystas of poinshed alabaster, it could hardly reflect light more percectly. Another interesting phenomenon was unusually well

An Irishman's View of India's Land System. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The peoe of India tornerly possessed the soil of India until tax disctors, under English rule, called Zemindars, became sectors, under Lugues rule, called Zeminiars, became prividers thereof. If memory serves me right, the spress of India, Queen Victoria, is now sole nossessor the provinces of India over which the assume condition and provinces is expressive and intuities. Financiar and servation have been the results, the throughput of the provinces in the province the feature and servation have been the results, the throughput of India join friends in the agitation free kinds from English requesty and landardens, free kinds from English requesty and landardens. nations to march over them with their vic India should be as one in this moral and I related and loads. Should be as one in this preparaginal by said evident. Friends should have her representation of the local state of the local state of the second relative from Loads and the present more at an addition to account on the present more at the method of finite to take norther colons, given and independence.

A ring of constraint five should currently frugish rule in other to make it of more than the should currently frugish rule in other to make it of more than the depart of the present of the should be presented from an and the should be should be presented in market.

The Great Grunt Show. If you're waking, call me early, hotel clerk with diamond

And send to me, before I rise, a cocktail made of gin; For to-morrow'll be, of all the year, the boomingest day, And I wouldn't miss, for a heavy pile, the great Grant

There's many a man who would if he could, and many a But none who can have whatever he wants so easy as old man Grant: For many desire him to play the game that he played some time ago, And freely they sentter their plentiful cash for the great

There's a let of corporations and a mighty sight of Kings, Who wen to grind a precious grist of subsidies and And they are always ready, with their bluster and their To swed the crowds that throng to see the great Grant

They want a central government, extravagant and strong.
Where their affairs will all go right, whatever else goes And where the people's millions shall to private purses

To help them rule the land and keep the great Grant They manage him right shrewdly, and are careful what he drinks. And hold him up before us as the great American Sphina. But of all the recent raidles there is scarcely one. I trow, That's planter than the riddle of the great Grant show.

If you're waking, call me early, hotel clerk with haughts

And with my cocktail send to me the breakfast bill of For I must sur at an early hour, if I would surely know What string they pull to morrow in the great Grant show.

A FEW EXTRACTS FOR THE SUN.

The Richest Man in Italy.

From the Paris Glo

The Richest Man in Italy.

Pross the Para Globe.

Count Telfener is reputed to be the richest man in Italy. He purchased one of King Victor Emanuel's estates in the country, and he also beauth the late King's paines at Macano, and the Royal Villa outside Ports Schara. The purchase of the Macano palares and that of the Royal Villa on the Via Solara after the death of Victor Emanuel. On occasion of the purchase of the Macano palares (Signor Telfener was created a Count.

Last year Count Telfener married for his second wife, Ada. the sister-in-law of Mr. Macker, the millionaire, who now resides in Paris. Part of the wedding festivities consisted in the exhibition of races between Count Telfener's horses, on a course laid out in the Royal Villa, which was thrown open for the day to the public, and was honored by visits from King Humbert and the notables of Rome. The title of the Royal Villa was changed, in compliment to the bride, to "Villa Ada."

Honors and riches seer red to pour in upon Count Telfener, and he was elected to represent Folizno in the Chamber of Denuties; but he never took his seat, as technical objections to his return were raised on the ground that as an Austrian subject by birth he was included to represent folizno in the Chamber of Denuties; but he never took his seat, as technical objections to his return were raised on the ground that as an Austrian subject by birth he was included to represent an Italian constituency. These objections might, of course, have been evercome by letters of naturalization. The newspapers, however, announce that Count Telfener has resigned his seat for Foligno, and intends to fix his residence in Paris, where he will open a bank.

By this transfer of donielle Rome losses a millionaire, and it may be expected that the estates and palaces purchased from the royal family will be offered for sale. The Telfener palace in Maceno is furnished with segal sumptoesity. The Villa Ada possesses very extensive grounds commanding mest magnificent views. The palace, are steed by

Gen. Hooker and the Recreant Soldier.

I served on Gen. Hooker's staff for nearly I served on Gen. Hooker's staff for nearly a year, and on one occasion was assigned to duty as Judge-Advocate of a general court martial before which a private soldier of a Michigan regiment was brought, charged with desertion. The evidence showed that the prisoner had deserted three times, on the last occasion in the face of the enemy. The court martial sentenced him to be shot, and the record of his trial and conviction was forwarded to Gen. Hooker for his approval. A short time subsequently Gen. Hooker came to my quarters, which adjoined his own, and said:

"Bond, in this case against Private —, what do you think had better be done? Are there no extenuating circumstances?" extenuating circumstances?"
None that I know of, General. He has deserted three lines."

serted three times."

Isn't there something in the case upon which you could base a recommendation of

Morey?"

Not a thing. The proof sgainst him was positive and not denied, and the witnesses say further that when he was with his regiment he was a worthless fellow and a constitutional coward."

The last the thing," said the General.

was a worthloss tenow and a constitutional coward.

"That is just the thing," said the General positively. "The man is constitutionally a coward, and you recommend him to mercy on that ground. I'll tell you what's the matter, Bond, his mother's at my quarters beaging for her son's life, and I want to spare him."

In accordance with this suggestion, the recommendation for leniency was written, and a few minutes thereafter a feeble old lady with sliver gray hair and a tenriul face was bowed out of the General's door by the braye old hero, and turning away she exclaimed, with uplitted hands, "God bless you, Gen. Hooker."

LEWIS H. BOND.

He Would Write to their Parents. From the Richmond Herald. Col. X., of John Morgan's Cavalry, was not

Col. X., of John Morzan's Cavalry, was not a martinet; but bearded like the pard, he had a military air. Discipline was his hobby. The soldiers of his regiment were young men from eighteen to twenty-five years old-all of them blus-blooded. To restrain these hotspurs required tact, skill, and firmness. It was no easy task to curb this jemesse doree. But the Colonel did it, and this was the way he did it. An inspection having been ordered, the Brigadier and his staff visited the Colonel's camp for the purpose of conducting it. While the regiment was in line, undergoing the night before in search of buttermik, and had endeavored to sneak into camp upobserved, were deavored to sneak into camp upobserved, were two privates, who had been ranging the night before in search of buttermilk, and had endeavored to sneak into camp unobserved, were detected by the outpost sentinels and brought under arrest to Colonel X, at the head of his regiment. The Colonel, cocking his hat on three grains, sternly ordered them to his tent to await his coming after inspection, remarking to Gen. D. * that he would make an examite of these rovers. Arrived at the tent with the General and staff, after ranks were broken, the Colonel arraigned the culprits before him. "Young gentlemen," said he, geverely, "you are aware that you have been guilty of a serious offence against the discipline of my camp?" "Yes, Colonel," was the meek reply. "Well, sirs," thundered the Bhadamanthus, "I desire you distinctly to understand that if this offence is repeated I will write to your parents about it. Go to your company," Turning to the surprised officers looking on, he said: "You see how severe I must be with these young fellows. Discipline must be preserved."

How Ben Wade Offered to Fight Bob Toombs.

From the Chicago Tribuna. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The Hon, Thomas W. Harvey of Princeville, Ohio, has related the following to your correspondent, which he said he received directly from Senator Wade's own lips: avery of Princes and edit, which he was a procession delt, which he was a consistent of was senator Wade's own lips; ing the heat of delate on a certain occasion, "Bluff said something at which Robert Toumbs took seri distince, and furt that only a duel would settle the F. But Wade, however, had the reputation in the big galeries at Washington of being the best lift in the city. Toombs was in this diemma, He of the city. Toombs was in this diemma, He of the city. Toombs was in this diemma, He of the challenge wade, provided he was assured it to challenge wade, but he was disposed to allow the contract of the contra region south west of the crater Tycho, while all the neighboring valleys and mountain sides were in shadow. It revealed a row of lody summits like a string of pearls. The westernmost of these sunit peaks lay close to the point where the occulted star reappeared, and aimost rivalled. "I think its a mighty cool way," said Wade, "the minute the fellow came in an was on my guard."

The triend saked Wade what he thought of ducling as a mode of settling should be helded of settling should be helded and only civilarie method." the old and only chivalric method what would you do in case Robert Toombs should challetize you!""
I'd fight him, and kill him, too, dam him!" replied Wade.
The friend carried the information he had obtained to Thombs, and the result was as might have been expected, that there never was anything more heard of the duct.

A Man who has Paid Out \$60,000,000. From the Virginia City Chronicle.

From the Virginia City Chronics.

For the past week or more Secretary Taylor of the Benama mines has been so sick that he has been confined to his room. Hence when pay day came which was yesterplay he was so behind with his work that he was compelled to do or paying until to-day. This surprised the employees, and gave rise to runners that the Bonanca firm was about to suspen; payment alloweller. This morning, however, when the \$20,000 trays were placed on the table, and Mr. Taylor was seen at his post and the second of the secon on the table, and are myster of all the was removed.

a shirts was removed.

a shirt says that he has been paying off now for six years, during which time he has dishursed to the says and yesterday was the mest time her a minute behindhand. He has handled semuely a minute behindhand.

A Cow Whips an Alligator. From the Americas Republican.

On last Saturday a man living at Dooly, Ga.

From the Brackerd Rea. Allon T. Foster, while hunting doer in the copy forest should have mice above Hig Shishir Pa, and that have allowed the shore Hig Shishir Pa, and that have allowed the shore Hig Shishir Pa, and that have allowed the shore the shighest should be shown the same of which accurate am brought down his game. It was a declared am brought down his game. It was a declared am brought down his game. It was a declared to the hunter was training trough the woods he accurate all dropped his time. It is not that have been shown the same down the same of the shore the shore the same training and allowed the shore the same training to the same training trai

George Washington Childs, A. M.'s, Latest From the Chango Tribune

The limitless brain of Mr. Childs seems to be ver active in producing little stances calculated to the tree. His last effort, and one of his test, reads as

Let me see the crimson garters.
That belonged to little Mose.
He is gone, but sister Makel.
Wears them with her striped hose.

The Only City. From the Buffalo Courses. Oswego is the only city in the State in which selly got more Democratic votes than Robinson.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Shah has established the decimal

The first Protestant church in the Tyrol esecrated on Nov. 2 at Junel.

-- A recent account of efvil engineering mys that as a distinct procession it first arose in Holland where dyke and come a uniog exceed it.

-Horse breeding is increasing in England, and imports into flat country described from 201999 to 1877, std 25,000 in 1878, to been flat 19,000 in 1879. -The minimum height of English infan-

try recruits has been raised from a rectainment to but

6 inches-which means that the supply is now in exces-

of the demand. -Fifty per cent. of the Mississippi cotton erop of this year is reported to have been produced by white labor. The cotion crop of the whole country is somourced as the largest on record. In many districts it will not pay for plosing, and is left in the fields.

-Among the many scattering votes at the igte State election was one in Syracuse reading thus "For Governor, The Devil." It has been said of many men that they would vote for the devil, if regularly nominated, this is, perhaps, the first case of actually voting for brim-or a solit neket at that,

-The Pope is in most things excessively conomical, but his charities act as a constant drain of his resources. When he ordered \$1,000 to be sent to the Marcian sufferers he was told that money was wanting. Becourse was about to be had to a loan from a bank, but some Peter's prince were amountanely presented

-A curious calculation has been made by a Continental statistician as to the amount trawn by va rious soverviews from the civil hat. According to this it ampears that the Cear has 125,000 per day, the Sultan, 50,0007, the Emperor of Austria, 30,0007, the Emperor of Gremany, 41,000, the King of Italy, 22,0007; and the King of the Belgrans, 8,215c.

-A German has discovered exactly how many people miss their trains at Vienna depots. At a single depot he found that out of 5,400 to 5,500 passengers ne man and two to three women were too late. Taking it; the stations he found the number averaged ten a day wenty-nine per cent. being men and seventy-one women, fore people miss local than express trains, and more miss in summer than in winter. -The inhabitants of the Bordelais coun-

try are prone to exaggeration, but one of them recently met his match. He was dining with a Japanese friend on the Boulevard, and mushrooms came under discussion. "In my country," said the Bordelais, "the mushooms under the trees are larger than these plates." "What of that!" exclaimed the Jap, "In my country it is the trees that grow under the mushrooms." .- In a speech last month the Duke of

Somerset formerly in the Cabinet with Mr. Gladstone, under Lord Painierston, observed that when he joined Lord Painierston be said: "What's to become of Gladstone?" "Oh," saul his jaunty chief, "He'll be rambling about an the regions of sense,
so we'll be down his mind to pounds, shillings, and
pence.
Mr. Gladstone was made Chancellor of the Exchequer,

and a very good one he was: but he was a very had Prime Minister, because he was a great deal too enthusiastic. -Although Mr. Gladstone has four sons all grown to manhood, he has no grandson of his name; but his only married daughter, Mra. Wickham, whose husband is head master of Wellington College, has chiltren. His eldest son, now 33, has been married for some vears/but has no issue. His second, aged 35, is the Rector of Hawarden, the parish in which his mothers ancestral home stands. Mr. Gladstone's edest brother, sig. Thomas, has one son. His second brother left several. and his third brother one. Sir Thomas is a decided Conservative.

-Astronomers declare that the vermilion-colored spot now noticeable on the planet Jupiter is an affection of the planetary boly itself and not of its atmosphere. There is no record of a similar phenomenon having been previously observed, and the explanation generally given is that it inticates that some great disturbances are in progress within the planetary substance. We may obtain some notion of the extent of the disturbance by noting that the size of the spot with reference to the whole area of Just ter's surface is as large as the whole of Europe is with reference to the surface of the carth.

-William Chambers writes in Chambers's Journal: "Thoughtful persons are beginning to entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of allowing club houses to remain on their present footing. Though nominally of a private character, they are, practically, unicensed public houses, and offer convenient opportunities for wasteful indulgence when the different classes of licensed establishments are stut. Looking to the abuses tran bling) that have lately crept in, it would not excite sur-prise were the whole of the club houses subjected to the laws and restrictions which regulate public hotels and taverna." In many quarters, however, it would excite very great surprise.

-The family of Lambton, in England, have had an uninterrupted possession of the estate of their name from the twelfth century—a very rare in stance of continuity. The Earl of Durham is the present head. The family was only ennobled in 1828 in the person of the well-known Governor-General of Canada, son in-law of Earl Grey of Reform bill tame. The first Earl was an ardent reformer, and the present supports the Liberats His house, Lambton Castle, a magnificant abode, has, through some blumder, been so hone-younded by collieries, that it has to be supported by enormous massive underground piliars. The Earl is one of the half dozen greatest colliery owners in England.

-There lives in the republic of Salvador who is 180 years of age. There is no doubt at all about it He signed a document relating to the building of a conventin 1722, being then 23 years old. When Dr. Hernandez lately called on him he was at work in his zerden. He takes one strong, nourishing meal each day except on the 1st and 15th of each menth, when he call nothing, but drings as much water as he can. We see not told whether he is a test-staller or drinks the wise of the country, which is called "tangleleg" but it is stated his skin is like paretiment, his bair white as mow while his eyes have a most lively expression.

-Meyerbeer's " Les Haguenots" received some formidable suppressions by the composer after its first performance. In the first set, an entrie for March, as mir for Valence, and a good deal of the organized the preceding the remarks for Resal were out out. From the second an air for St. How and from the Dird mother air for Valencias were cut out, and an original charm was removed to make room for "Ein teste Burg." The ballet was shortened by the excision of a passie six and too ourth act by that of a double recitative for Visition and St. Bris. So says Feyts, which has compared the action version with the original score. What became of the chips! They would serve to light the fire of many a

-An association has been formed in Westphalls for the extinction of poverty throughout the world. The theory of its promoters, who are not because ists, is that the want-of mankind have so increased a late years that fuxuries are now looked upon even by the poorest classes as necessaries. Life, it is urged, may be sustained and comfort insured at a trifling cost of an ply putting aside the superfuntion of modern existence This object can only be attained to a complete revolute in our social and done stic habits. Chaldren should be should consist only or bread and veretables, and their drink of pore water. The style of mislest clothing the regards both men and women, is conformed assistant gant barbarons and unwholesome. One thick current of good material for wester, and one of sighter texter or summer, is all that is required. It is estimated that its fer good inmingement on the new system 5 (28) set will be a sufficient include for any person to exist a comfortably, and will leave a small margin which this assle annually and capefully invested, will amply \$19 vide for all the reasonable wants of old age.

SUNLIGHT IN THE COUNTRY. The Sun Shining More Brightly than Ever-The Effect of Its Mays.

Free Press, Binerius, N. P.-II you wish a lively San York dudy, end for The yea. Keened, Chelen, Meet -This SEN IN a Journal of surpassid ability, seways interesting and valuable Papers; Demonstr. A. T. -Tok New York Ses gives the Morel comesse are counted execute problems.

**Library Conf. (M. 1 = N. N. T. - Plan with the one of the spreadful of a not interpret the part of the problems.

**Present Library N. Translation in the problems of the probl of purnalism, from which its readers processed 5.

December, Govern Left-The State a lower star Extrigue superior to America, and about at all others in our

Common Links, N. F. Ting New 14 the most reside in falls

with inderstand by everytheir the new taking in the period to the inderstand by everytheir the Say this because a ferrif to the political so minimise of the country, and the well-come violance from a first series.

Post, Athebra for - Int was is the new of the new entrapers of the world the ather to account a period by any paper in the United States.

Record, Warmstone, Da.-The Say is supplicating the new country the country of the new country that the new country the new country the new country that t

modernteependent scarces and also execute during and related in the event continues of the execution of the execution of the execution of the position. The Sex always stampanes the cause of the table of the execution of the exe trained wrong. Its already large circulation about to